

Daily Democrat.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

We are glad to see the State becoming more thoroughly aroused. We have borne and forborne with the enemy until at length he believed himself at liberty to use any means of attack he deemed proper; that tame, and submissive to our fate, our people could be trampled upon and degraded, nor ever rouse their spirit to resent it. A perjured and infamous traitor, forgetful of all the allegiance which his high office conferred upon him, turns his back upon those who befriended him, and counsels the destruction of the lives and property of those who had given him office and emolument. Now, at the head of a hostile army, he marches into our State and publishes an insolent proclamation. Let him have his answer from the bullets and the bayonets of Kentucky. Let every man as he raises his gun to his shoulder think of those whom he defends at home, and bid the bullet God speed to the heart of the traitor. In every charge let the rallying cry be for old Kentucky, "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." We have a double duty to perform, rendering more sacred than ever the cause in which we are engaged. Our nationality is to be preserved; the meteor flag that has flashed over a hundred bloody fields, must still be made to wave over the whole undivided country. A nation, grand in its spirit and progress, the awe and admiration of the world, must still continue in its undeviating course from sea to sea and from continent to continent. It is the spirit and progress combined of the whole Caucasian race, and instinct with the vitality of full, warm-blooded youth. To aid in this now the duty of Kentucky; but it still has another duty, a part of this, and the most important. Our State is dishonored. The foot of the invader is upon her soil, and insulting proclamations are made by a traitor doubly died, insulting to the State. The high moral and Christian duty devolves upon us to drive his men off and punish him for the high crimes and misdemeanors of which he has been guilty. If we fail, our name is disgraced forever. Our fair city will be laid in ashes, and our families scattered to the four winds of heaven. It is every man's home and every man's fire-side that is attacked, from the humble cot of the laborer to the wealthy home of the merchant. The bank, and the workshop, and the fields of flowing grain, and the farmer's house, will all fall under the hand of the invader.

Kentuckians, arise! Now is the time. Now or never is the hour to rise and repel the insult. Enlist under any commander you prefer, but at all events enlist.

Gen. Buckner has forwarded another letter, which should be called another "proclamation." It is addressed to Mr. Guthrie, and in the coolest and most insolent manner in the world, after burning the bridges, informs him that his object is to reopen the road, stopped by the President of the United States, and asks Mr. Guthrie to act as President of the road. If he will not, he threatens that he will place it in the hands of stockholders in the counties he has seized.

Yes, he will place it in the hands of stockholders, as he did the wheat belonging to Messrs. Smith & Craddock—steal it and send it away. He will save it as he did the knives, forks, spoons and tin cups of the citizens about Bowlinggreen.

He has destroyed the road, torn up the bridges, stolen the rolling stock, and made it absolutely impossible for any train to pass over it. He has stolen the property of individuals passing down the road, and confined their persons, and now, with unparalleled insolence, he tells Mr. Guthrie that he is willing to allow him to continue the management.

"Will you walk into my parlour? Says the spider to the fly."

If Mr. Guthrie were to accept this traitor's offer, and, in discharge of his duty as President, attempt to pass over the road, does not every one know that he would close his journey in Richmond jail? It is another shameful, yet characteristic, piece of hypocritical treachery. The disunionists in those counties which he has seized do not own enough stock to build five miles of road. Doubtless Buckner will pick up some men of straw. There is no doubt he will use the road as far as possible as a means of conveyance to bring his traitor troops here to sack the city of Louisville, lay waste the fields of Kentucky, and drive her, deprived of her State sovereignty, ravished, dishonored and disgraced, among her sister States.

The Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, is now in our city, stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

"TO SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEN."—We learn that there is a great deal of alarm and serious misapprehension among some Southern Rights men, lest the government should take some active steps against them. It is due to the government, and to them, to make it positively and definitely known that there is no intention whatever of interfering with any Southern Rights man for holding or expressing opinions. They are as free to do that as at any time. The action of the government is directed solely against those who, in such a time of peril, give aid and comfort to the enemy—such as make themselves conspicuous as active promoters of domestic war, either in the State or with other States.

We are aware that there are, or were, many in our city, who were not only bitter in denunciation of Union men, but have absolutely contributed their means and their influence to furnish men and means to the rebels, to be used against the government. It is against such as these that the action of the authorities is directed, and it will, with completeness, continue in its course. As to any apprehensions by others, it is utterly groundless. Private citizens are as safe as they ever were in the palmiest days of peace.

We have heard of a number of excellent citizens who labor under this misapprehension, and also a number of others who claim to be under alarm, the latter of whom had as well understand the government would not pay their board at Fort Lafayette, or anywhere else, if their tongues wagged treason unceasingly for a whole life time. Political opinions can be as freely entertained as ever, but there it must end. No overt act against the government can, or will be, permitted.

General Buckner is showing his infamous character in its usual shape. He has been devastating all along his route in a manner perfectly consistent with his previous acts in destroying bridges and other private property. Messrs. Smith & Craddock, of Hart county, had one thousand bags of wheat. Immediately upon the arrival of General Buckner, he seized this wheat, and shipped it to Camp Boone, upon the ground that Craddock was a "Union" man. The same denunciation goes on everywhere. A scoundrel points out any one as in favor of the Union, and immediately another treacherous scoundrel turns his force upon him, and every bit of his property is seized, down to tin cups, and his family turned adrift, while those whose duty it was to provide for them are arrested and imprisoned. Does Louisville wish to submit to the same outrage? This is the way in which he will not interfere with the "political opinions" of any one.

It will be seen from our paper that Governor Magoffin has issued his proclamation urging the citizens to preserve peace among themselves, and to allow no political differences to engage them in quarrels. These resolutions, voted for by both parties, will meet the approbation of all parties, and we trust will be acted upon. They are, as we have said before, peace resolutions of the right spirit. No good is ever effected by engaging in neighborhood hostilities, guerilla warfare, or introducing a system of private murders as cowardly as if they were done by a savage. Let us have as much peace as possible among ourselves, and if any one feels warlike let him risk his life in the open field, where his death will be an honorable close to life, and not die in disgrace in brutal quarrel.

POSITION OF THE ENEMY NEAR THE MOUTH OF SALT RIVER—ATTEMPT TO HANG A UNION MAN.—A letter from a lady, to her sister in this city, yesterday morning, from West Point, says: "Times are awful here. They expected a fight last night, and everybody left. The Captain of one of the companies wanted me and the children to come to the boat, but I preferred to go over to Indiana. I returned this morning. Hugh Curry's Company, and those that left West Point, have gone to Garnettsville, and raised a company to fight against us here. The soldiers arrived here just in time to save Tom's (her husband's) life. C. P. and J. S. and some others had planned to hang Tom last Saturday night. The ferryboat has just arrived from Louisville with soldiers and pieces of cannon. They make Tom stay on the boat at night."

ANOTHER REGIMENT.—Colonel Sanders D. Bruce, as gallant a soldier and as loyal a gentleman as we have in our State, has nearly filled up another new regiment for the service of the United States. We learn that Charles S. Hanson is to be the Lieutenant Colonel and B. F. Buckner as Major. Five companies are ready to go into camp to-day or to-morrow, and two or three are nearly filled in Clarke county. The chivalrous sons of Kentucky who reside in the contiguous counties will, we are confident, respond promptly to the call of their country, especially when it is promulgated by one so universally known and respected as Col. Bruce.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 24th, says General Mitchell assumed command of the Department of Ohio yesterday, and issued his first order for the furnishing of transportation and subsistence to the guard having charge of the prisoners recently brought from Virginia.

A correspondent writing us from Crab Orchard, under date of the 22d, says: "We have some soldiers with us this evening from Barbourville and Tennessee, among whom is the young man Upon, who had the honor of killing the rebel Colonel in the battle at Barbourville. They are on their way to Camp Dick Robinson."

"In consequence of the invasion from East Tennessee, many persons are leaving the mountains, and intend to return as soon as they can get arms and aid to expel the invaders. I believe the greater part of the Southern Rights men denounce and disapprove of the invasion by Tennessee."

NEW REGIMENT AT CAMP JO. HOLT.—John W. Ray, Esq., of Jeffersonville, Ind., is authorized by Governor O. P. Morton to raise a regiment for the defense of Kentucky, to rendezvous at Camp Jo. Holt. We trust that our gallant neighbors will cheerfully respond to the call. Captains of companies will report to John W. Ray, at Jeffersonville, immediately, when they will be provided with quarters in the famous camp lately occupied by Colonel Rousseau. Several companies are already reported, and the regiment is rapidly filling up.

A CAMP NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.—We learn by passengers who came on the train from Frankfort, that a camp has been established near that place, and that several hundred soldiers from Camp Dick Robinson took quarters there on the night of the 23d inst. This is highly proper. We are satisfied that such a camp at the State Capital, in the midst of such times, is greatly needed to insure the safety of the State archives.

By reference to another column, it will be seen that Lieut. Timoney issues a call for recruits to the regular army. Under the new regulations, the very best opportunities are afforded to the privates, as one third of the officers are to be selected from the ranks. To a sprightly, intelligent soldier such promotion is almost certain, and they are sure of a livelihood. The present system, recently adopted, is the same as that of the French, who are the best soldiers in the world. Come forward and enlist.

RALLY, KENTUCKIANS!—Colonel L. B. Grigby, of Clarke county, is authorized to raise a regiment of infantry in the Ninth District, to serve under General Anderson. Rally, Kentuckians! Let us hear a shout from the mountains that will strike terror to the hearts of the foul invader. Colonel Grigby is a gallant gentleman, and will make a popular officer, as well as an efficient one, and is a native-born Kentuckian. Now is the time to form a crack regiment.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—Returns from 339 towns and plantations foot up as follows: John W. Dana.....17,182
Charles D. Jameson.....19,111
Israel Washburne, Jr.....51,850
Governor Washburne's majority in these towns is 15,557. Last year it was 15,614. Jameson and Dana are Democrats, the party having split up in its Convention.

Richard T. Jacob, Esq., has authority to raise a regiment of infantry. His headquarters will be near Westport, in Oldham county. Mr. Jacob is the present member of the Legislature from Oldham, and can be addressed at Frankfort. No truer man lives in the State. Hundreds will rally around him in defense of the country.

Col. Hecker's Illinois regiment reached our city yesterday, and proceeded to the headquarters of General Anderson. Later in the afternoon they arrived at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, where thousands of citizens had assembled to greet them.

The *Tuscarora* was launched at Philadelphia navy yard in forty-three days from the day the keel was laid. The keel of a large side-wheel steamer has just been laid in the same yard, and the vessel is to be launched within seventy days.

That gallant and chivalric gentleman, Dr. Eichelbert Dudley, of Lexington, has been authorized to raise a regiment. Let the Eighth District come out in force. He will be the Bayard of the profession.

For seducing a girl of tender age, Robert Edwards, a farmer in Greenfield, Mich., has been compelled to pay \$1,550. The jury at first made it \$5,000, but he persuaded them into a reduction.

Col. Doniphan, of Missouri, who was claimed by the secessionists with considerable flourish, is remaining quietly at home on his farm, with no intention of joining the rebel forces.

The Union nominee for Governor, N. P. Baker, in Iowa, has withdrawn from the canvass. This leaves but two candidates—Governor Kirkwood, Republican, and Mr. Mason, Democrat.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has returned to Washington, and proposes to enter the army immediately under General McClellan.

Artemus Ward (Chas. F. Brown), en route from Detroit to Buffalo, was entered on the manifest of the steamboat *Metropolis* as freight!

PUBLIC HUMILIATION.—Next Thursday is the National Fast Day, ordained by the President of the United States.

THE FIGHT AT BARBOURVILLE.

We find in the Frankfort Commonwealth of the 24th instant the following letter, giving the particulars of the fight at Barbourville, some mention of which we made a day or two ago:

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1861.

Dear Friend: This morning and during the night the boys engaged in the fight at Barbourville Bridge came here and gave a full account of the fight. It is as follows: The evening before last about fifty of the cavalry of the rebels came down to the bridge above town, at W. B. Anderson's tan yard. The citizens anticipated their coming, and tore up the puncheons from the frame of the bridge, and they could not pass. There were some thirty of the Home Guard guarding the bridge; the seceders fired at them; they returned the fire, wounding three. None of our men were hurt. The cavalry scampered off. They watched the bridge all night; there was a fog in the morning, and about daylight the cavalry returned, three hundred in number, and fired upon those who were watching the bridge; the fight commenced; the cavalry were supported by their whole force, consisting of three thousand infantry; the Home Guard repulsed them twice, and although only twenty-one of the Home Guard stood the fire, they say they could easily have kept them in check at the bridge, but they went back, crossed the gut back about one-fourth of a mile, made their way around, came up the town, and upon their rear, by the street where Sawyer's office stands, and upon the rear of the Home Guard, intending to surround them. When our boys saw that, they escaped through Rich. Tuggle's corn field, and made their escape; one was shot through the ear and one through the top of the shoulder—both slight flesh wounds. The number of the rebels killed was about thirty, they suppose, and about twelve mortally wounded. Colonel Rains, the commander of the rebel forces, is certainly killed; one Captain and one Lieutenant; the privates are guessed at. They drove a wagon down, loaded it with their dead, and the blood was strewn all along the road, from the wagon, for miles. This is the best fight of the war. One hundred more men, who would have fought like this glorious little band of twenty-one, would have whipped this army of three thousand and three hundred. We ascertained their number by their own acknowledgments after the battle, and the fact that the lane from the bridge to Mrs. Pogue's house was thick with men, six deep, for one half mile.

When they took possession of the town they destroyed a great amount of property and last night they were reveling upon the spoils of victory, and one hundred men could have drove them out. I saw and talked to a deserter, who was there, but deserted the day before the fight; they had been informed that there were six hundred troops in Barbourville; fortunately for them this was a mistake, as they would have been badly whipped. They say that next they will take Goose Creek Salt Works; that they are out of salt—this Colonel Bottles said openly, after taking Barbourville; next they will take London, and march on and take Camp Robinson. Men, women, negroes, are all fleeing in the direction of Camp Robinson. London is almost evacuated. Mrs. Pearl was the only white woman who stayed in London last night; she left to day for Mrs. Baugh's.

Our country is in great confusion; Home Guards are mustering in great numbers all over the country. If we had the ammunition we would whip them certain. We have lost all hope of help from Camp Robinson, or anywhere else. Our situation is desperate indeed, but we have to abide our fate. The whole country is greatly depressed, and one universal desire for a conflict prevails. If we ever get in fix, and get a chance, we will show the world that we can fight without being drilled and disciplined. What will the leading politicians now say about neutrality and Magoffin? It makes one's heart sick to think of our deplorable condition. Are we to be subjugated by armed rebels? What will become of us God only knows.

The deserter said that the men were opposed to fighting Kentuckians. The men said Kentucky had treated Tennessee well, and they were against fighting her without a cause, and that they certainly had no cause of complaint against Kentucky. He thinks that the whole army would surrender at once, if they had a chance; that they are tired of secession, and would gladly accept a chance to surrender, which I have no doubt is true. I wish I had control of Camp Robinson ten days. I would drive them beyond Cumberland Gap. I will give you the names of our men, as far as I can recollect, who fought so gallantly: W. B. Anderson, T. G. Pitzer, T. G. Baughman, John H. Baughman, the two Amis boys, two Garberts, Berry Deatheridge, Dick Herndon, R. J. Tuggle, and two boys whose names I do not now recollect. One fired four shots, and they say he killed four men, and the other two—they are brothers.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

LAGRANGE, KY., Sept. 20, 1861.

Messrs. HANNEY, ROGERS & CO.:
Gentlemen: The doctrine of a "higher law" has not been confined apparently to our friends of the North. In 1859 we had an exhibition of it in South Carolina (that model State), in the acquittal of the crew of the *Echo*, tried for piracy, under the act of Congress passed in 1820. These cases were tried and verdicts rendered in Charleston. The evidence left no doubt of the guilt of the defendants; they had violated the law; were taken in the very act; yet they were acquitted. Now, upon what grounds could the jury have based their verdicts in these cases? Upon no other than that the law, in their opinion, was unconstitutional. Their actions were based upon their individual opinions as to what should, and what should not, be the law, without regard to the important question which they were sworn to try—"are the defendants guilty, as charged in the indictments?" This was no other than a practical demonstration of the "higher law" doctrine. I say, accustom the people to disregard the laws of the United States; bring juries to believe that when in the United States Court room they can decide what the law is, and what it should be, and what will be the consequences? They will begin to disregard State laws as well as upon us North and South.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do hereby enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Whereas, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unusual prevailing civil strife; that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not prevail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime should act in harmony and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will, as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect, in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and laws of the land; that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands, or other evil-disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly, hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah L. Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Headquarters Central Division of Kentucky.

BOWLINGGREEN, KY., Sept. 18, 1861.

Hon. James Guthrie, President Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company:

Sir: It is my purpose to re-open the traffic, which has been recently suspended by direction of the President of the United States, on such portions of the Louisville and Nashville Railway as may be under the control of the forces under my command; and also to re-establish the running of the regular passenger trains. The counties through which this railway passes are largely interested in its stock, and are charged with heavy burdens to pay the interest on the debts which they have contracted in the construction of the road. The cessation of this traffic, under the orders of the President, was an act of injustice to the people, who were already sufficiently taxed; for it deprived the citizens of these counties of the very means relied upon to pay the largely increased taxation demanded by the policy of the Government. As far as rests in my power, I propose to secure to the people of these counties their just rights in this respect, by permitting the traffic on the road to continue, as it existed before the illegal interference of the President.

With this view I have possessed myself of a considerable portion of the rolling stock of the road, and now propose to you that, as President of the Company, you continue the management of the portion of the road within the limits of the influence of the forces under my command, and conduct it, as before the existence of the war, in the interest of the people who are interested in its stock. I propose that you continue your agents and employees, with the single restriction, that they shall be men who are not inimical to the interests of the people of these counties, and that the stockholders shall enjoy all the benefits to which their railroad charter entitles them. In order to secure the rights of the stockholders, I have directed an account to be kept of the earnings and expenses of the road, including the amount to which the company will be entitled for transporting troops under my orders. This account will be rendered to you and the balance paid over, on the single condition that it shall be applied to the purposes contemplated by the charter. If this proposition should be declined, I propose transferring the rolling stock to such agents as may be appointed by the counties through which the road passes. This will insure an equitable distribution of the property of the road in the interest of the stockholders.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Brig. Gen. C. S. Army.

Lorenzo Dow once closed a discourse with the following language, which is as singular for its quaintness as practical in its advice: "I want you, my young sinners, to kiss and get married, and devote your time to morality and money making. Then let your home be provided with such necessities and comforts as piety, pickles, pots and kettles, brushes, brooms, and benevolence, bread, virtue, wine and wisdom. Have these always on hand, and happiness will be with you. Do not drink anything intoxicating, eat moderately, go about business after breakfast, lounge a little after dinner, chat after tea, and kiss after quarrelling. Then all the joy, the peace and bliss this earth can afford, shall be yours until the grave closes over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and happier world."

The Government has done everything and neglected nothing to avoid this war.—Senator Douglas.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1861.

Pursuant to a call from His Honor the Mayor, the following members appeared and took their seats, viz: Mr. President Campbell and Messrs. Twyman, Ronald, Baxter, Lightburn, Wood, Welman, Overall, Tucker, Gregory, Caruth, Story, Irvine, Rubel, and Caldwell.

On motion, the reading of the journal of the previous meeting was dispensed with. The following communication was received from the Mayor, which was read:

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN: The object of my calling you together at this time is to lay before you a communication from General Robert Anderson, which I herewith transmit, announcing the appointment of Henry Dent as Provost Marshal of the city of Louisville. The duties of the Provost Marshal are for the protection of the city and the maintenance of good order in the community. In order the more effectually to secure these desirable ends, it is necessary that the General Council shall take some action, and I feel every confidence that you will cheerfully do all in your power to promote the aims of Gen. Anderson that are directed to the welfare of the city, and through that of the country. It will require but little legislation on your part to enable the Provost Marshal to perform his duties energetically and efficiently, by which the peace of the city will most certainly be preserved.

Very respectfully,
J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

Accompanied by the following communication from Gen. Robert Anderson:

To the Mayor and General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN: I have this day appointed Henry Dent Provost Marshal of this city, and have instructed him to call into service and organize a police force sufficient for the protection of the persons and property of its citizens.

I hope this measure will meet your approbation, and that you will, in behalf of the Government, co-operate with Mr. Dent in carrying out its provisions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Com.

Headquarters of the Cumberland, Louisville, Kentucky, September 23, 1861.

When Mr. Baxter presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That we cordially approve of the appointment by General Robert Anderson of Henry Dent, Esq., as Provost Marshal of the City of Louisville, and that we will fully co-operate with him with all means in our power, in the efforts of the General Government and the Commonwealth of Kentucky in securing the welfare of the city of Louisville.

The following resolution, also presented by Mr. Baxter, was adopted:

Resolved by the General Council, That his Honor the Mayor issue his proclamation requesting the citizens to close their houses of business at four o'clock P. M. on every evening in the week, that they may devote the remainder of the day to military drill.

Dr. Ronald presented a resolution allowing the Provost Marshal the use of the room of the Common Council, at any time, so that it does not interfere with the meetings of the Council, which was adopted.

The special business having been finished, on motion, the Board adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening, September 26, 1861, at 6 1/2 o'clock.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD CIDER.—Professor Horsford, of Harvard University, has recently published a recipe for improving and preserving cider, by means of which, the progress of the vinous and acetic fermentations may be arrested at pleasure, and the cider preserved in just such a state as may be desired. A correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

Put the new cider into clean casks or barrels, and allow it to ferment from one to three weeks, according as the weather is cool or warm. When it has attained to lively fermentation, add to each gallon three-fourths of a pound of white sugar, and let the whole ferment again until it possesses nearly the brisk, pleasant taste which it is desirable should be permanent. Pour out a quart of the cider and mix with it one quart of an ounce of sulphate of lime for every gallon the cask contains. Stir until it is intimately mixed, and pour the emulsion into the liquid. Agitate the contents of the cask thoroughly for a few minutes, then let it rest that the cider may settle. Fermentation will be arrested at once, and will not be resumed. It may be bottled in the course of a few weeks, or it may be allowed to remain in the cask and used on draught. If bottled, it will become a sparkling cider, better than what is called champagne wine.

Prof. Horsford, of Cambridge, was the first to use the sulphate of lime for this purpose, and to him is due the credit of first calling attention to its usefulness. It is in no respect deleterious, as the sulphate, into which the sulphuric acid is changed by the liberation of sulphurous acid, is entirely insoluble, and remains at the bottom of the vessel.

The writer has cider prepared in this way two years since, which has remained unchanged, and is now a beverage of unsurpassed excellence. The sulphate of lime, not the sulphates, must be used.

A Presbyterian clergyman, while walking the deck of a steamer at St. Johns, N. B., where secessionism has considerable footing, noticing the American flag flying from the masthead of a ship, tauntingly said to Col. Favor:

"Why don't you take a slice off that flag, since you have lost a portion of your country?"

Yankee like, the Colonel quickly replied: "Why don't you tear a leaf from your Bible, because a part of your Church have fallen from grace?"

The clergyman had no more to say on that subject.

A Scotch bailie, who had a case of serious assault before him, was struck with the powerful phraseology of the indictment, and proceeded to say: "For this malicious crime you are fined half a guinea." The clerk remarked that the case had not yet been proven. "Then," said the magistrate, "we'll just make the fine five shillings."

... and to the A. ...
... and to the A. ...

